

International Brotherhood of Bookbinders

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Convention
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HELD AT

Toronto, Canada, May 3rd to 7th

—————1898—————

SOUVENIR

IN HONOR OF THE

❧❧ SIXTH CONVENTION OF THE ❧❧

International Brotherhood of Bookbinders OF AMERICA.


Held at Toronto, Canada, on May 3rd to 7th, 1898

TORONTO :

Press of THOS. G. SOOLE, West King Street
1898,



GREETING.



WELCOME, thrice welcome, to our fellow Craftsmen, on this the occasion of their visit to our City to hold their Biennial Convention. We extend to you the right hand of fellowship. May your deliberations result in an extension of those principles of universal Brotherhood that is slowly but surely taking hold in men's hearts and minds. We sincerely trust your visit among us will be a pleasant one both to yourselves and profitable to us in bringing into our fold a clearer sense among our Craft, a more concrete idea of the necessity of unity among ourselves, a more earnest co-operation to work for the good of our calling, and a more earnest desire to do his duty toward each other to the end that our example will assist in maturing that condition of justice and equality the industrial movement aims at. We trust also that each delegate will return to his respective local environments strengthened by the lessons learnt in contact with his fellows at your Convention to the extent that his report to his Local will result in added wisdom, and power, and influence that will mark the present year of our organization the brightest and best in our history. We meet you on the common ground of humanity, unalloyed by sectional or national prejudice. We meet as Brothers engaged in a common cause to give evidence to the axiom that "an injury to one is the concern of all." We have a deserved pride in the industrial reform history of our city. We hold to a greater extent, proportionately with our population, international alliance with trades and labor bodies. Our part in the great labor and social movement of the world is of no mean order; in this we have no desire to be egotistical. We have through our central organizations achieved much in the interest of humanity. We, your fellow Craftsmen, in this city have been ever active in the various social reform movements. We hope to make you acquainted with our prominent leaders in our local labor ranks. We purpose making every effort to make your visit one you will look back to with pleasure; this at least is our aim. If we fail, we give you the assurance that the cause will be from no fault of ours, and will result from misjudgment of the head and not the heart. So, again, we welcome you to our midst.

THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE

of Local Union No. 28, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.



A STORE FOR EVERYONE

WE'RE not boasting or putting on words to give effect, but this store is doing vastly bigger business. If you have cared to notice you have seen that our policy is not how cheap but how good. We don't keep such goods as the poor are in the habit of buying; we keep only such goods as they ought to buy. We don't expect the trade of ignorant, gullible people; we do expect the trade of intelligent thrifty people—rich and poor, and between. Our opinion is that Toronto has had enough of the “cheap and nasty” in merchandise. We hear only words of praise for the goods we sell, and the way we sell them, and thus we inculcate lessons of genuine economy and thrift.

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Best Values in Men's and Boy's Clothing.

Best Values in Carpets and House Furnishings.

Best Values in Wash Fabrics

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The stamp of reliability is on all goods the store sells. We are resolved that customers shall have service and satisfaction here, and if goods are not as you expect them we take them back and refund you the money. Is anything fairer?

THE ROBERT SIMPSON CO., Limited, COR. YONGE AND
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TO OUR PATRONS

LOCAL Union, No. 28, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, desire to return their sincere thanks to those who have contributed by their advertisements to the success of this Convention Souvenir. It will be to organized Labor and patrons of fair dealers an indication as to where to place their trade. It will be our pleasure to recommend to our Friends the direction in which we would have them extend their patronage. With the growing sentiment among our people toward trading with fairer firms, we feel assured that patrons of Labor Literature will realize sooner or later its advantages to business. We guarantee a wide circulation of this Souvenir to the end that their interests will be the most advantageously served.

❁❁❁ THE PUBLISHING COMMITTEE



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71 YONGE STREET.....

The City of Toronto.

ALL cities more or less have applied to them some Title indicative of their several characteristics or environments. We have chosen for our city the title "The Queen City." There are others who claim the somewhat hackneyed title, but none with as good a claim as Toronto ; it could also with excellent reason be termed the city of magnificent and exceptional location. Few cities on this continent are possessed of more picturesque or more convenient situations. Set like a gem in the silver sheen of Lake Ontario, it has outlets in all directions ; good level roads run into a fertile, beautiful country, north, east and west, while on the south is the proud expanse of one of the five greatest lakes in the world, enabling the port to be reached by vessels any size afloat on North America's vast inland waters. Built on a slope no city has finer drainage advantages, or for the securing of pure water, nor for the obtaining and maintaining of that most valuable of all blessings, good health ; while its business streets, with its miles of fine large imposing commercial, financial and Governmental buildings, present an appearance of bustling, hustling prosperity, second to no city of the same size, its residential portion for scenery, taste in architecture, taste in plans of grounds, taste in arrangement, cannot be excelled. Toronto covers an area of about sixteen square

miles, intersected by over three hundred miles of well-paved streets that almost without deviation cross each other at right angles. Electric lights illuminate the city at half or whole block intervals from side to side depending of course upon the length and importance of the thoroughfare, while probably the most perfect system of electric cars traverses the city in every direction. The open spaces and public playgrounds are not as numerous as might be desired ; chief among these are the Queen's Park and Island Park, and private enterprise have done much in giving the city Hanlan's Point on the Island, High Park, Woodbine Park (where the most famous horse races in all Canada are held annually) Rosedale Athletic Grounds and Baseball Park ; at some of these centres something attractive in the shape of games is always going on during the summer.

In healthfulness Toronto ranks amongst the foremost cities of the world, the death rate being under the twenty per thousand. The cleanliness of the streets is a marvel to visitors ; the water supply which is drawn from the lake and beyond the Island, and is pumped against the pressure of the water in the Reservoir north of the city, is ample, over 100 gallons per diem for each inhabitant. The water, derived from a deep cool lake, and at a point free from contamination of city sewage, is pronounced by analysts to

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....Toronto, Ont.

The Bryant
Press



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ST. WEST
TORONTO

'PHONE
2377



Printers
Publishers
Bookbinders

City of Toronto—*Continued*

be almost the purest in the world. Yonge Street is the chief retail street of Toronto, and looking up it from Front Street it presents a most animated view, which is lost in the closing lines of buildings on either side far up the gentle slope toward Bloor Street; it is too the main avenue of road traffic from the north and reaches northward over thirty miles to the borders of Lake Simcoe. Front Street is one of the leading wholesale streets of Canada, and especially beautified where it crosses Yonge Street by the lofty Board of Trade building, the elegant Custom House, and that gem of chaste and beautiful architecture, the Bank of Montreal building. Queen Street is the longest street in the city, stretching with its lines of retail and other shops from the eastern limits of Toronto for seven miles till it verges on Humber Bay. Among its other prominent business streets may be mentioned Wellington, Colborne, Melinda and York Streets.

King Street, a beautiful and animated thoroughfare, occupied mostly with retail shops and many elegant buildings, occupied by


insurance, real estate and land and loan companies, banks, law and other offices. Among the rapidly rising business centres may be mentioned Spadina Avenue and Bloor Streets, these also rank among our best residential streets, prominent among which are Jarvis Street, St. George Street, Sherbourne Street and Queen's Park.

In the number of elegant buildings Toronto has but few peers proportionate with its population; this is largely due to its being the capital of a large, wealthy, populous Province. Here is centred the Ontario Government, with all its accessory machinery; it is the legal, medical and educational centre of the Province, as well as its commercial metropolis, and so in addition to the usual number of public buildings, such as Municipal Buildings, Hospitals, Charities, Schools, etc., it boasts of magnificent Parliament Buildings, a cluster of Colleges, nearly all affiliated with Toronto University; its Osgoode Hall, once considered the second finest



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E. M. MOFFATT, Manager

67 ADELAIDE ST. WEST

The visitor, with little time to spare, bent on pursuit of his favorite subjects of inquiry or curiosity, must govern himself accordingly. There is much to be seen and much worthy of being seen, and a stay of days or weeks is well rewarded, in fact, would in many instances, be an educator in itself, for there are few places present so varied and so concentrated an interest to the hurried visitor. We would recommend a trip around the Belt Line from Sherbourne Street leaving the Belt line on the King Street route, thence the Parliament up to Carlton, along Carlton and College as far as the Bridges in the far west end, thence down Dundas and Queen to the starting point; Toronto old, Toronto new, Toronto's shabby quarters and Toronto's best can all be caught sight of by these trips.

If you have time and in a walking mood visit the following among our list of attractions: The Union Station, on Front Street, between York and Simcoe Streets; Board of Trade Building, corner Front and Yonge; the Bank of Montreal, on the opposite side; also the Custom House; St. James Cathedral, with its tallest spire in America; the General Post Office, Adelaide Street; Freehold Loan Building, Adelaide and Victoria; Confederation Life Building, Richmond and Victoria; Metropolitan Church, the principal Methodist church of the city, Queen and Shuter; St. Michael's Cathedral, the principal Catholic church, opposite; thence to the Normal School and its Museum and Art Gallery; the Horticultural Gardens and Pavillon; thence for a walk up Church Street to the Rosedale Ravine, and west to St. George Street, with its palatial residences; to Knox College;

thence to the Massey-Harris Works, with its largest agricultural machine shop under the British flag; thence west to the Mercer Reformatory, and on to the Industrial Exhibition Grounds. Back again via King to Portland, through Wellington Place, past the Arlington Hotel to Simcoe, where on one corner is the residence and grounds of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province; opposite is the beautiful St. Andrew's Church. Then having rested yourself start off again to Queen's Park to the Parliament Buildings, an imposing pile constructed at a cost of \$1,250,000; near by the University Buildings, a noble pile, the purest example of Norman architecture in America and worthy to be ranked with the College Buildings of Oxford; to the north a short distance, the Victoria College (Methodist), and further north MacMaster College (Baptist). Coming back will be found St. Michael's College, under Roman Catholic auspices, and further on the affiliated institutions of the University and other educational institutions, the University Library, the Biological Building, School of Practical Science, the Toronto Technical School, the Magnetic and Meteorological Observatory Buildings; also the Monuments of Sir John A. Macdonald, Hon. Geo. Brown, and the Volunteer's Monument erected to the memory of the Canadian Volunteers who fell in repelling the Fenian invasions 1866, and the Reblion of 1885.

Not the least among Toronto's attractions is a trip across the Bay to either Hanlan's Point or Island Park. Many other points of interest will be easily discovered by a walk or ride through our streets, not forgetting our magnificent city and county buildings now nearing completion.

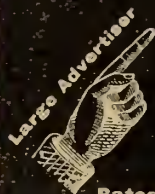


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Saturday Illustrated, 40,131.
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SUBSCRIPTION RATES :

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do. Delivered, 5.00	Weekly Globe . . . 1.00
Daily Globe, 5 o'clock edition, \$3.00	

NOTES ABOUT TORONTO

In this area there is a population of 220,000, by City Directory census, 1897.

There are two hundred and fifty-six miles of streets, including asphalt, brick, macadam and broken stone roadways.

Two hundred and twenty-eight miles of sewers.

Two hundred and forty-eight miles of water mains.

Annual revenue from Waterworks, \$454,000. Water always fresh, cold, and good, 7,000,000,000 gallons supplied annually.

Two hundred and twenty-five miles of gas mains.

One hundred and twenty miles of underground electric conduit.

Eighty miles of steam railway track.

Eighty-five miles of Street Railway track.

Number of passengers carried by Street Railway Company during 1896, 23,537,911.

The estimated value of property owned by the City is over \$8,400,000.

Total assessment of property in City (1897), \$129,995,522.

Property in City exempt from taxation, value, \$22,158,516.

Value of buildings erected during 1896, \$1,346,810.

Number of policemen, two hundred and fifty-seven.

Registered attendance at the Public Schools in 1896, twenty-eight thousand. Annual cost (1896), \$486,596.96.

Public School teachers, six hundred.

Number of firemen, one hundred and seventy.

Attendance at Separate (R.C.) Schools in 1896, four thousand seven hundred and forty-eight ; teachers, eighty-eight.

Attendance at Universities and Colleges, 1896 (Directory census), about six thousand.

Attendance at High Schools, one thousand ; teachers, thirty-three ; annual cost (1896), \$40,481.00.

Churches in city (all denominations), one hundred and eighty-two. Cathedrals two (St. James' and St. Michael's).

Licensed hotels and saloons in city, one hundred and fifty.

Theatres and Music Halls, seven.

Public Library, ninety seven thousand eight hundred and ten books ; circulation, five hundred and fifty-three thousand ; annual cost (1896), \$32,000.

Area Public Parks and Gardens, one thousand one hundred and fourteen acres.

Free band concerts in parks in summer.

Free Public Markets ; no toll gates.

Attendance at Industrial Exhibition, 1896, three hundred and three thousand : prizes given, \$34,460.00.

Value of goods imported into Toronto (year July, 1894, to June, 1895), \$18,524,555.75.

Bank Clearing House total for 1896, \$342,031,851.00.

Business Commercial Ratings for City, six thousand three hundred.

Bell Telephone subscribers in City, five thousand one hundred.



Toronto's Leading
Hotel ❁❁❁

The Arlington

Headquarters for the International Brotherhood
of Bookbinders, 1898



The Union Label

AMONG the many questions that will engage the attention of the Bookbinders Convention for 1898 will be the extension of the use of the Allied Printing Trades Council Label. This latest method of modern trades unionism is fast recommending itself to a discriminating public.

The union label and its great possible influence as a factor in the pending solution of social problems is a new proposition only to that portion of the community not connected with labor organizations. For nearly twenty years the union printer, hatter, iron molder, shoemaker, building trade worker, book binder, and many others, have been familiar with the blue label placed upon cigars by the union cigar makers, as a token of clean shop surroundings and good wages. During twelve years these organized workers have found hidden in their hats the fraternal message to them from the fair factory of their brother hatters. Years of agitation by the Typographical Union has secured recognition from other craftsmen of the one safe channel through which their money may flow back to the pockets of fairly paid printers. Its utility is being extended to groups of industries. The Allied Printing Trades label is assurance to their fellows of other crafts that the printer, book binder, pressmen, press feeder and stereotyper, has produced the job under fair conditions, as also does the union label upon

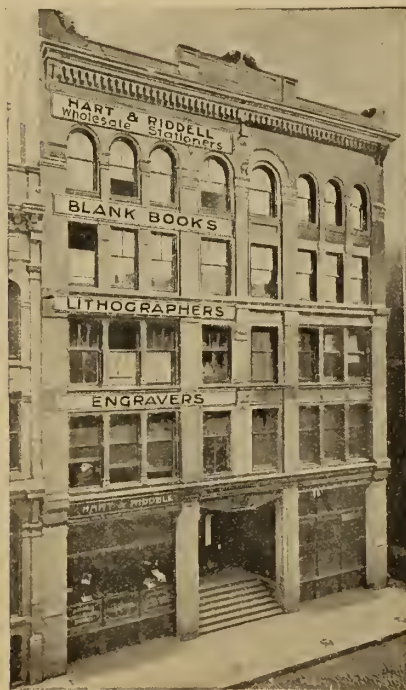
the bicycle give evidence that the machinist, polisher, and other branches of the bicycle industry engaged in its construction have been exempt from the unfair environment of the too many bicycle factories existing on this continent, and which can be very soon eradicated by a general demand on the label. Organized workers know the value of this means of mutual assistance, and they know that its logical developments will commend it to a large and growing class of consumers outside of labor unions who are now taking a friendly interest in the subject; they therefore aim to enlist and hold the co-operation of all classes in extending this improved line of social reform work, and they appeal to the general public for support on these grounds.

That, while primarily the extension of the label makes the union strong, it is this very strength that begets the friendly conference between employer and employee, which averts the strike and preserves the peace; the history of our stronger trades unions proves this. The union label is the boycotts substitute; it puts good will in the place of savagery; instead of tearing down the bad man's trade it builds the good ones up. The fair employee asked about his help is proud to say: "My men and I are on good terms, see the label on our work." That a consolidation of union label interests, besides giving added power to each affiliating

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BOOKBINDING,
Every Style of the Art Unsurpassed for
Style and Durability. Prices Right.
Established 42 Years.

The Union Label—*Continued*

union, has the approval of public opinion, because all is harmony there. The Label League has no disputes, no quarrels, between organizations under this banner; no conflicting grievances to waste the time and patience of the delegates; no sympathetic strikes to threaten civic order.

The Label condemns tenement and sweatshop production for the benefit of the worker and the sanitary world. The label never tempts Christian civilization to assist the factory tyrant in the soulless system which is crushing out the young life blood of our race; it would keep the child at school, run the mill with adult labor, and enshrine the workman's home. The label largely solves the convict labor problem, when the State adopts this emblem as the mark by which her people may readily distinguish public work done under just conditions.

Montana has enacted a law that requires the union Label upon all official printing for all the State departments. Some thirty city councils in the Republic to the south of us have passed laws requiring the union Label upon their printing. The cities of Ottawa, London, Hamilton and Winnipeg, in Canada, have already adopted like provision; others are being asked to do likewise, and is but a matter of a short time that like action will follow.

The entire community should unite in promoting the union Label because it supersedes the strike and lockout, and the des-

tructive boycott; it is the outward manifestation of harmony between employer and workman, binding both parties to maintain their friendly relations, and the continued approval and patronage of a fair-minded public.

Because it condemns child labor and humanizes factory life.

Because it minimizes convict competition with free and honest labor.

Because it wipes out the tenement and sweatshop system of production.

Because it has ferreted out, exposed and cleansed the unwholesome cellar bakery.

Because it shortens the work day, and gives the toiler time to read and think, and cultivate the social side of life.

Because it guarantees a living wage, and rational conditions of employment.

Because it warns us all to shun the bargain counter, which makes the cheap thing dear when woven with the virtue, sweat and blood of womanhood.

Because it stands for quality and honest workmanship.

Because it is not a weapon for industrial war, but an olive branch held out to bind the brotherhood of man.

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TORONTO

Shorter Work Day Philosophy

AS the shorter work day question will occupy much of the attention of the Convention in whose honor this Souvenir is published, a few excerpts gathered from thinkers on this all-important subject will not be out of place.

There is no question of modern times that is least understood than the shortening of the hours of labor. When its economic value to the community is thoroughly grasped by those who now oppose it opposition will cease and co-operation between employer and employee will ensue. The space at our command will not allow of any lengthy consideration of the question at this time, so we will have to content ourselves with brief reference to a few of the salient points involved in its consideration.

The average employer is not more unsympathetic and indifferent to the welfare of society than is any other citizen. There is nothing in the mere fact of his being an employer which necessarily destroys one's interest in the social well-being of others; the opposition of employing classes to this measure has not risen so much from an aversion to improvement of the laborer's condition as from a misconception of their economic relations to the community, and especially to the laboring classes, nor are they res-

possible for this misconception, but as could be shown it is mainly due to the erroneous teachings of political economists who have led the employing classes to believe that an increase of wages always mean a decrease of profits, a statement that, in the light of logic and modern experience, is economically false. The market is the basis of the workshop and the warehouse, and the habitual daily consumption of wealth by the community, is the basis of the market. Thus economic production actually depends upon social consumption; the success of the employing class depends upon the consuming class. Hence the interest of the employer is dependent upon the wants of the laborer, and his ability to satisfy those wants.

The adoption of an eight hour system would tend to increase wages in two ways, first by reducing enforced idleness; second by creating new wants and raising the standard of living. Wages are governed by the standard of living, and the standard of living is governed by the social wants of the laborer. How then are the social wants determined? A little observation will show that the wants of mankind are everywhere, simple or complex according to the quality of the habits and customs of the society in which he moves. Habits not only govern our social wants, but it exercises an important influence over our physical wants also.

Officers of Toronto Trades and Labor Council



CHAS. MARCH
Treasurer.



CHAS. WHEAT
Secretary.

Shorter Work Day Philosophy—*Continued.*

While it does not determine whether or not we shall eat, it does decide how and what we shall eat, the clothes we shall wear, the kind of a house we shall live in ; nay, more, the very language we speak. The morals we adopt and the religion we profess, are all determined by the habits and customs of those among whom we live. Whether we are Christian, Jew, Mohammedan, Buddhist, or Athiest, whether we eat with chop stick or use knife or fork, whether we live upon rice, wear wooden boots and a cotton frock, or eat black bread and dress in sheepskins, or enjoy the comforts and luxuries of modern civilization, mainly depends upon the prevailing social habits and customs of the country we happen to live in ; in fact, habit is the strongest force in human affairs. Want pushes the car of human civilization forward, the habits and customs prevent it from slipping backward ; in short, the habits and customs of a people constitute its real social character. Accordingly we find, the world over that where the social character of every community is elevated and refined, civilization most advanced, and of course wages the highest, and the well being of the masses the most complete, where the normal wants of the people are the most numerous and their social life the most perfect.

The first condition for social opportunity which consists of frequent contact with an increasing variety of social influence is Leisure. So long as one's time is all occupied in the mere getting of a living the chance for social influences to operate, upon which creates new desires is impossible, and nothing can increase the

leisure and enlarge the social opportunities of the worker that does not reduce his hours of labor. It is cheap labor more than any other fact that most endangers our institutions ; the mistake of the wealthy is that they consider their direct interest in the cheap labor they hire, and not their direct interest in the dearer laborer who buys what they wish to sell. The number of laborers who can buy must be large, or many of those who produce to sell will have nothing to do. Buyers are as important as sellers, and those who buy are those who have something to pay. The most of mankind think they must eat whatever they have been in the habit of having ; there is more resistance in this fact than in any other short of absolute natural necessities. The fact that men must eat or starve cannot be changed at all ; the fact that they must eat certain things in certain ways, or at particular times, can be changed, but only gradually.

James Hole says : " Inferior habits of living are as much a cause as they are a result of low wages."

John Stuart Mill says : " No remedies for low wages have the smallest chances of being efficacious which does not operate on and through the minds and habits of the people."

McCulloch says : " That the lowering of the opinions of the laboring class with respect to the mode in which they should live is perhaps the most serious of all evils that can befall them ; let them once become contented with a lower species of food and an

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Shorter Work Day Philosophy—Continued.

inferior standard of comfort, and they may bid a long adieu to anything better."

Amasa Walker, in his science of wealth, says: "That the standard of wages varies according to the expense of subsistence in different countries, and the condition in which the laboring classes are willing to live."

Mr. Brassey, who has world-wide experience in Railroad Building, said: "That if the superior quality of the workmen does not fully make up in product the difference in wages, this high price of labor stimulates invention of labor saving machinery."

Bastiat, in his *Economic Harmonis*, says: "It is a phenomenon well worthy of remark how quickly by continuous satisfaction what was at first only a vague desire, becomes a taste, and what was only a taste transformed into a want, once even a want of the imperious kind."

Ira Stenard said: "Machinery is discharging laborers faster than new employments are provided. Machinery must not be stopped, and tramps must not be increased," and he held that the only remedy for these evils was a reduction in the hours of labor.

In the census year of 1885 the Bureau of Statistics of Labor, of Massachusetts, collected the number of employed and unemployed persons men, women and children, and the duration of their unemployment in their usual vocations, the following table prepared from these returns gives the number of months, number of persons, number of days, and number of hours of the unemployed:

	No. of Persons	Days.	Hours.
One Month.....	19,578	499,239	4,992,390
Two ".....	47,775	2,436,525	24,365,250
Three ".....	41,877	3,203,590	32,035,900
Four ".....	47,424	837,248	8,372,480
Five ".....	16,247	2,071,492	20,714,920
Six ".....	42,813	6,550,389	65,503,890
Seven ".....	6,138	1,095,633	10,956,330
Eight ".....	7,166	461,864	4,618,640
Nine ".....	5,320	220,940	2,209,400
Ten ".....	4,153	1,059,015	10,590,150
Eleven, ".....	2,276	638,418	6,384,180
Twelve ".....	822	251,232	2,512,320

making a total of 241,589 persons who were unemployed, 25,335,885 days, or 253,358,850 hours at ten hours a day. The persons fully employed numbered 574,881. Estimating that full time means ten hours a day for 306 days in the year, these persons worked 1,759,135,860 hours, and the partially employed worked 486,008,490 hours, making a total of 2,245,144,350 hours worked by the whole number, employed and unemployed. At eight hours per day this would have been 280,643,043 days worked against 244,514,435 days work under the ten hours system or full employment at eight hours per day for 917,134 persons.

The whole number employed and unemployed during the census year was 816,470 persons; under the eight-hour distribution they could have had full work for the year, and there would have been work for 100,664 more persons. The employment of the

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Shorter Work Day Philosophy—*Continued.*

extra number of persons at \$1.00 per day would have added to the circulation \$100,664 per day, or \$30,803,184 in the year, and as the 241,589 persons lost 253,358,850 hours work under the ten-hour system, they would have received under the eight hour system full employment and would have thus added to the circulation the sum of \$25,335,850 to their earnings, making a grand total of extra earnings of \$55,132,231 for the year.

If anyone wishes to claim that the full employment of 100,664 more persons in this State, more than the total number that were employed and partly employed for that year, would not tend to increase wages, then he must base his claim on a theory contrary to all fact. A reduction of two hours from the ten-hour system will increase wages through the same influences, for two hours from work will mean two hours of association at the home or in social enjoyments that ultimately lift the standard of thought and standard of living. It may be said with truth that hovel life gives hovel wages; tenement house life gives tenement house wages; shabby clothes gives shabby wages; good clothes, good eating, good homes, mean good wages. You cannot have the best till you want the best.

"Every society," says Prondhon, "In which every power of insurrection is suppressed, is a society dead to progress. There is no truth of history better proven." In economic society there has been for over a century, since the inventions of Arkwright and Watts, an insurrection going on against division of labor

with unparalleled results. Machinery, with its iron nerves and muscles, have rendered labor cheaper by aggregating it, products have become more abundant, and wealth more diffused. There can be no doubt but that in the last thirty or forty years invention has far outstripped the demand for human labor, and hundreds of thousands have had to crowd into other avocations or join the army of the "superfluous" mendicants, criminals and tramps.

Carrol D. Wright, the U. S. Commissioner of Labor, in his report for 1886 gives us statistics illustrating the displacement of labor by machinery as follows: He says, "The displacement of muscular labor by machinery has been in recent years, in agricultural implements, 50 per cent; small arms, 44 to 49 per cent.; fine brick, 40 per cent.; boots and shoes, 50 to 80 per cent.; brooms, 50 per cent.; saws, 60 per cent.; silk, 40 per cent.; soap, 50 per cent.; woollen goods, 25 to 50 per cent.; metals and metallic goods, 10 to 1; carpets, 15 to 1; clothing, 6 to 1; hats, 9 to 1; cotton goods, 3 to 1; mining, 6 to 1; paper, 15 to 1; wall paper, 100 to 1. "Certainly," remarks the Commissioner, "to the individuals employed the displacement has been severe indeed."

But political economists, ignoring individuals, tell us through their distinguished exponent, Roscher,

"That it is of course possible that the laborers which have been thus rendered unnecessary should remain idle for the future, but it is not at all probable. Civil society is not ready as a rule to pension off the labor rendered unnecessary by machinery with their full previous wages, and so the laborers are impelled either by necessity or pride to seek out new fields of work, THAT IS TO COMPETE WITH ACTUAL WORKERS AT LOWER WAGES."

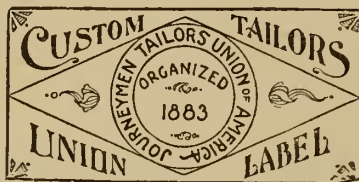
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Shorter Work Day Philosophy—*Continued*

Exactly, and because of the growing conviction in this sage conclusion has arisen the ever-growing and wider-spreading demand for lessening the number of the hours of toil in spite of "the dismal science," which but tabulates the "social imperfections of man," and thereby lessening the number of the superfluous, increasing both consumptive and productive power, thus raising the standard of comfort and wages. Yet the above from Roscher is all the crumbs of comfort the "learned professors" have to offer the toiler.

No one who has lived in or carefully inspected a factory Town but what has been struck with the displacement of labor and its effect upon the workmen's family, reduced to an inferior position by machinery, subdividing trades, restricted to a narrow scope of activity where his skill is only valued in the routine task daily set before him, and with wages lowered by competition with iron and steel muscles, he is obliged to eke out a paltry living by competing also with his own flesh and blood to witness the lash of stern necessity, driving his wife to double toil as mill-hand and house-keeper, and his children often robbed of childhood, to garner wherewith he may barely subsist, instead of a protection to his fading wife and the outraged childhood of his offspring. To be condemned, to be dependent upon them for what is often necessarily but an animal existence, and in his despair wonder if God still liveth, yet we must recognize that machinery is the symbol of

human genius; its incarnation in matured form for the machine is but a more complicated tool. The mighty weapon with which nature is assailed for man's benefit, and however great the destruction, however piercing the cries of its victims, it has become a fact, an indispensable factor in social progress, and cannot be stopped; to oppose it is to resist the increase of production, to demand a cessation of the increase of wealth arising from reluctant nature, to assert that waste rather than economy in labor should be our object, to insist that the privilege of toiling for another upon his own terms, is the chief end of the wage-earners existence, to picture a millenium wherein labor is not saved by the use of improved appliances and tools, that production shall be limited to the primitive capacity of brute force. The true remedy lies in the increase of consumption rather than in formulating natural laws based on the "social imperfections of man," that thereby an indefinite increase of production would find ready demand.

The solution can only be sought in the removal of the inequitable conditions which restrict industrial activity, and the most peaceful, that which is most in accord with the lines of progress, that which will tend to raise the race to a higher plane, and prepare them for a harmonious industrial evolution out of the slough of poverty; the most practical in plan, and far reaching in result, is the inauguration of a SHORTER WORK DAY.

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ALFRED F. JURY.



D. J. O'DONOGHUE.

Toronto Trades and Labor Council.

OUR Souvenir would be incomplete did we not pay our respects to the Toronto Trades and Labor Council. There has been no greater economic or social reform factor in the Dominion of Canada during the last quarter of a century. The present Trades and Labor Council, and its predecessor, the Trades Assembly, has been the head and front of all movements affecting the social well being of those who work for wages ; by its calm judicious treatment of public questions it has earned the respect of all sections of the community ; it is at all times somewhat conservative in its treatment of public policy, preferring the evolutionary process rather than the revolutionary. There has always been within its fold men of calm reasoning faculties sufficient to stem the tide of a too radical policy, and as a result of this its opinions and conclusions always meet with the serious consideration of our municipal and provincial governments, and we are glad to note its influence is extending to the nations representatives, the Federal government, as recent action in departmental regulations governing contracts would indicate. For the information of our visitors we would point out that the departmental regulations referred too are in effect that in the contracting

for mail bags required by the post office department, and the clothing required by the department of militia, and which regulations we have the assurance will be extended to all other Federal departments, require that the contractor bind himself to pay the prevailing rate of wages in the particular industry in which the respective goods are manufactured. They also provide that no sub-contracting will be allowed, and that all goods must be manufactured on the premises of the contractor, thus wiping out the pernicious sweating system to that extent, and which is hoped will have a salutary effect upon other industries in which the sweating system exists. Our space will not permit of a lengthy history of the work done by the Toronto Council, suffice it to say that all the good legislation we have within our city and provincial Laws bearing upon the best interests of our city and province, as well as the community generally, can be traced in no small degree to the persistent untiring energies of the Toronto Trades and Labor Council, backed up by its allies in other sections of the country, neither have we time to individually refer to the persons most active in the work of the Council ; still no sketch, brief as it might be, would be complete without mention of the name of D.

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Toronto Trades and Labor Council—Continued.

J. O'Donoghue, the father of the Council, as he is familiarly called. Dan's record in labor's interest in Canada stands out prominent as does few others; for some years he represented his fellow wage-earners in our Provincial Legislature, and those who remember those times will not forget the scathings Dan often administered to the capitalistic opponents of the wage-earners interests. Dan is liked best by those who know him most. his caustic tongue has often earned him hostility by those who did not understand him, but despite all this there are few men who command to a greater extent the respects of his fellows. What is true of Dan, in this respect, is also true of Alfred F. Jury, the present Canadian emigration agent at Liverpool, England. Although not as active in labor circles of later years he has been the promoter and guide to a considerable degree of the policy of the labor movement in Canada. In the days of the Trades Assembly, the predecessor of the present Trades and Labor Council, none was more active than Alf. Jury, and it was only by reason of the fact of his entering into business for himself, which by the constitution of the Council, prevented his being a delegate (all of whom must be wage-earners), that his activity did not continue; despite this it was to Alf. Jury the boys usually went for advice and assistance. Any of the boys

requiring a service done, and which service could be furthered by Alf. Jury, it was only necessary to drop into "Alf's" tailor shop and make known his request; and such meeting with Alf's approval down went the job, and Alf. was off to do what lay in his power. It would be a pleasure to continue these reminiscences of Dan and Alf., together with a number of others, such as Charley March, Arthur Holmes, John Armstrong, Geo. T. Beales, and many others, but space does not permit. The Trades Council is composed of representatives of the various Trades and Labor unions of Toronto, and meets fortnightly in the Richmond Hall, and the meetings are open to the public. The present officers are:—

<i>President</i>	. . .	A. W. HOLMES.
<i>Vice-President</i>	. . .	I. H. SANDERSON.
<i>Rec. and Cor. Secretary</i>	. . .	C. L. WHEAT.
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- 1st. Raise the standard of wages.
- 2nd. Lessen the number of hours of the work day, thus giving him an opportunity to develop his mentality and physical well being.
- 3rd. It raises the standard of living and creates consumption, thus giving impetus to production.
- 4th. Because in union there is strength ; this is as true of wage-earners as of nations.
- 5th. It makes labor respected ; intelligence and power wins respect from employers as from all men.
- 6th. Because association and organization is the distinguishing feature of the age.
- 7th. Because it lessens excessive competition for situations ; useless competition is like useless friction.

- 8th. Because it educates as to public questions ; the trade or labor organization fills the place of the debating society and college professors lectures to those who are deprived of these advantages.
- 9th. It gives men self-reliance ; a servile boss truckler is not a free man.
- 10th. It develops fraternity ; craftsmen are all too jealous of and suspicious one of another, even at the best.
- 11th. Because it is a good investment ; no other institution gives so large a return for expenditure of time and money.
- 12th. Because it makes thinkers ; men need to rub intellects together in matters of common concern.
- 13th. It enlarges acquaintance ; the world of the average wage-worker is much too restricted.
- 14th. Because it teaches co-operation ; when workers co-operate they will own the earth.
- 15th. Because it curbs selfishness ; the grab-all is toned down by the fear of the opinions of his fellows.

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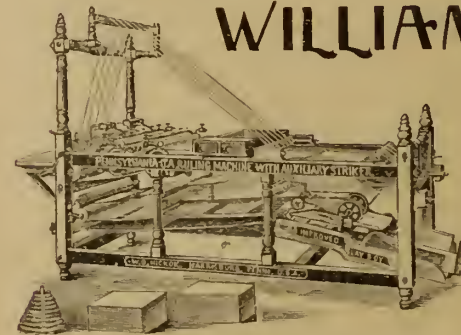
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- 16th. Because it levels up; getting more wages for the cheap man raises the standard for all.
- 17th. Because it makes the shop a better place to work in; the foremen can't bully the union card.
- 18th. Because it is your duty; the non-union man is the sūtler of the organized industrial army.
- 19th. Because it helps your family to enjoy more comforts, more luxuries.
- 20th. Because it helps the state; unorganized and discontented labor is the parent of the mob and revolution.
- 21st. Because it is scientific: the trade union principle stands the test of analysis and application.
- 22nd. Because it is legal; the state has been forced to take off the conspiracy ban.
- 23rd. Because the skinflint and dillitante undermine it; the trade union is to be commended for the enemies it has made.
- 24th. Because your own common sense approves it; no just argument can be advanced against it.
- 25th. Because it has come to stay; social fads wax and wane but the trade and labor union has its fixed place in the social structure.
- 26th. Because of its possibilities; the trade organization can be made all that the hearts and intellects of the workers will permit.
- 27th. Because it is based on the solid structure of equality; the highest possible standard of livelihood is none too good for the producer.
- 28th. Because it is not an experiment; a century of tests has demonstrated its utility and ability.
- 29th. Because it is evolutionary; it seeks no miracles but goes on step by step.
- 30th. Because it means business; it grasps at tangible results and does not spend its force in speculation.
- 31st. Because it is philosophical; it takes human nature as it is, not as somebody says it ought to be.
- 32nd. Because it is universal; the trade union idea is co-existent with civilization.
- 33rd. Because its results are of the present; you do not have to wait for your grandchildren to get the benefit.
- 34th. Because it is a necessity; it stands as a bulwark for the defence of labor.
- 35th. Because it is your class organization; your interests as a seller of labor are the interests of your class.
- 36th. And any other BECAUSE that you may chose to fill in, with any reason which impels a man to gain the best possible kind of a living; a share in the general results of an advancing civilization for himself and those who are dependent upon his efforts.

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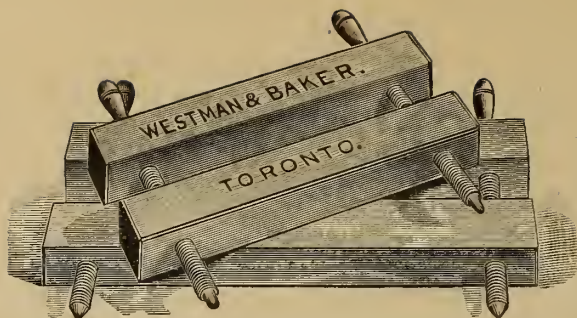
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LABOR SHOULD UNITE

THESE are hard times we are experiencing. Modern inventions of labor-saving machinery and the general application of steam power and electricity in the various branches of industry and agriculture render human labor more and more superfluous. Labor alone produces all wealth ; idleness is barren ; capital is the child of labor, hence labor has the sole right to the possession and care of its own offspring. But to-day capital, the child, has possession of and the entire control of its parents. Labor, is this right? Labor produces all wealth, yet for ages past labor has been a beggar supplicating at the throne of wealth, is this just? Idleness is barren ; three to four million of wage-workers on this continent alone are to-day in enforced idleness and since the working class constitute the great mass of consumers, they are evidently unable to buy back with their wages the products created by labor. This causes under consumption

—“over production?”—crises, panics and general business stagnation. To pernicious class Legislation can be attributed, in a great measure, present conditions. Let doubting wage-slaves refresh their memories with a retrospective view of labors persecutions and sufferings, and herein lies the fault : Workingmen will labor together, strike together, tramp together, starve together, but they have not hitherto had enough sense to vote together ; capital votes solidly for its own interests but labor has not had brains enough to do the same thing. Workingmen can agree together, more or less, 364 days in the year, but on the 365th day — election day—the one day in all the year on which they ought to agree, they have been dividing up, voting the old party ticket, bestowing their suffrages indiscriminately upon the old party hacks who know absolutely nothing of labors needs, and care less, except it be to help enact laws to further enslave and degrade it. These are plain truths, hence LABOR SHOULD UNITE.

Officers of Allied Printing Trades Council



W. S. COOPER,
President.



W. A. VICKERY,
Vice-President



J. G. GALLAGHER,
Secretary.

The Evolution of the Trade Union

No intelligent man will deny but that the trade unions of to-day is an improvement on that of ten years ago. On every hand evidences are to be seen that the work of evolution has been going on steadily in the labor organizations as well as in other departments of society. The outside world was never so friendly disposed towards our unions as is the case at the present time. Our aims and objects being understood by the public are conceded to be fair and equitable. In almost every conflict that has recently occurred between labor and capital public sentiment has been on the side of the wage-earner. Where differences have been submitted to arbitration labor has made many gains and met with but few losses. This is significant to say the least of it. There is one line of effort, however, that has been generally ignored by trade unions, and which has subjected them to well-directed criticisms by their friends.

What are our organizations doing toward educating their members on the various political and economic questions that are to day pressing for solution? Experience has taught us the result of allowing a handful of pettifoggers and usurers to do our thinking for us. These great problems can never be satisfactorily solved until the masses have learned concerning them. Then down with the demagogue who prates about the danger of discussing economics in trades unions, and keep your eye on the would-be leader who argues that "labor and politics won't mix." We can conceive of no reason why the trades unions should not become a school of social science to its members and thus be the means of developing the intellects that nature has endowed them with. The world needs men, not mummies. CLEAR THE WAY FOR EVOLUTION!

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SOME NOTES FOR WORKINGMEN

THERE is all the difference in the world between the selfishness of a capitalist and the selfishness of a labor organization. The one means an increase of selfish luxury for one man or a single family. The other means not luxury but increase of decency, comfort, self-respect, more ease for the aged, more schooling for the young, not of one but for the hundreds of thousands of families.—*John Morley.*

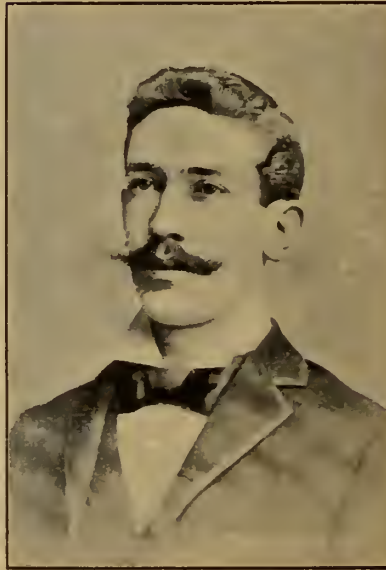
REPORTS from all over the country indicate that there is a growing desire on the part of labor to organize. The workers have lived on political promises for a long time now and are beginning to find it a slim diet and when the conviction finally takes root in the minds of the wage-workers that it is only through organization that they can expect real improvement in their condition there will be a growth in the trades unions of this country that will shake the very foundations of the whole social and industrial world. Vote and you will get full return of splendid promises. Join your trade union and you will get shorter hours, more wages and generally improved conditions, and finally emancipation.—*Cigar Makers Official Journal.*

THE average membership of a union may in a general way be classed under three heads and it would be very easy for an observer to classify them if needed. The first class is composed of the intelligent members of the union, they attend all the meetings, they take an active part in everything that concerns the union, they fill the offices, serve on committees and do all the work necessary to keep the union running smoothly; they know what is going on; without them the union would cease to exist and knowing this they are men enough to do the work necessary to keep it moving, realizing that the downfall of the union would not only injure themselves but would also injure a majority of the members who form the other two classes; these men deserve all the honor and encouragement that can be given them, but instead too often are they abused and reviled by the others, often being credited by them with motives of self-aggrandisement. How often is it heard that so-and-so is feathering his own nest and using his duty and interest to his and their interest as a lever to something for himself. Like the dog in the manger they are too lazy to do the work themselves and charge ulterior motives to those who do. The second class might be called "the careless crowd;" they are not naturally bad. They would dislike the union

Prominent Members of Local Union No. 28,



ROBT. GLOCKLING,
Delegate to Convention.



CHAS. GOLDSMITH,
Delegate to Convention.



WM. HENDERSON,
Chairman Reception Committee.

Some Notes for Workingmen—*Continued.*

to fall and die, but they dislike still more to spend an evening once a month for its welfare. They may visit the rooms once or twice a year to pay up but if they can get their dues carried for them it is quite a relief. A meeting is a terrible bore to them and they would rather play a game of dominoes or cards, etc., or talk politics than attend a meeting. It surprises you to know what an amount of business they have on their hands; they have not one spare evening in the whole year if you ask them to lend their presence. These men think and feel that they are good union men; they know that there are a few who will attend the meetings and do all the work, and by simply paying their dues when they are called upon they think they have done their whole duty. The balance

of the union are the growth of the second class and the dues called for by the union is looked upon by them as a terrible tax. They firstly neglect to pay, then secondly may get notice of arrears but latterly are suspended and they feel bad over it perhaps for a day or two and then they say they don't care. It seems strange that although all are alike under the same obligation, all are alike interested, all suffer or gain as the union is weak or strong, yet two thirds of them will not devote an hour or two per month or fortnight, as the case may be, to that upon which the measure of their bread and butter depends. They may be designated by three words, first. intelligence; second, selfishness; third, dead to duty.



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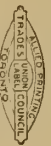
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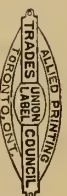
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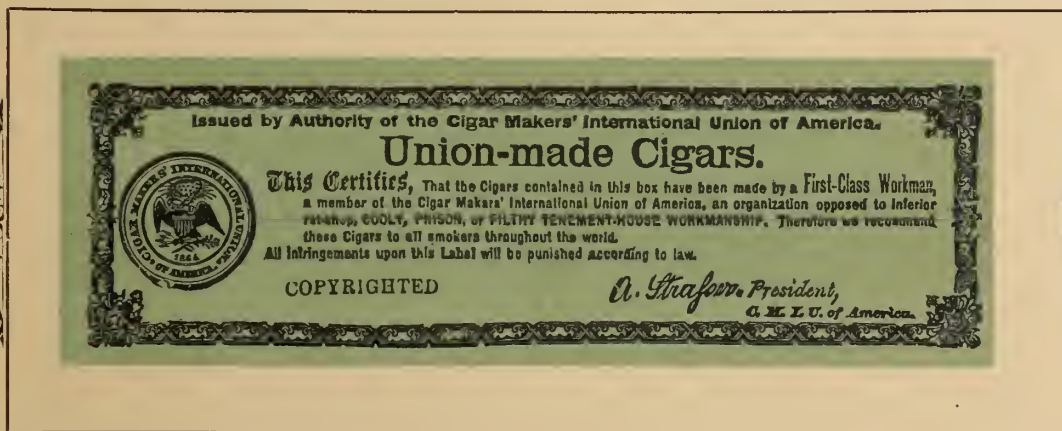
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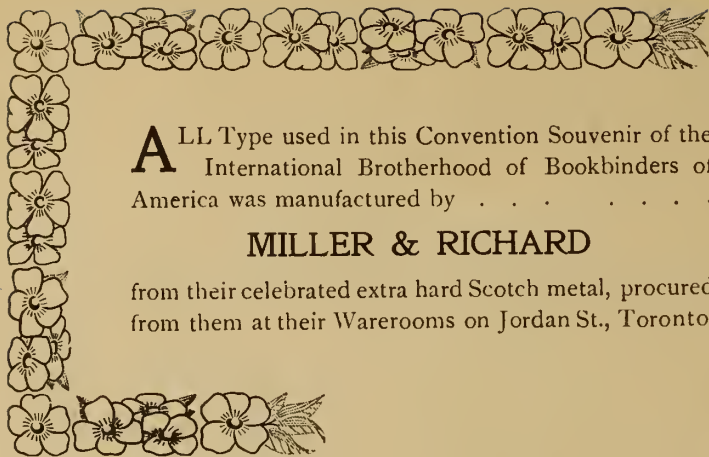
WHEN PURCHASING CIGARS

IF NOT, WHY NOT ?

YOU, my fellow workers, have come in contact with men so narrow-minded, so bigoted, so lost to all sense of justice as to make claim that wage-earners have no right to organize, nor should they be permitted to form themselves into associations for the betterment of individual conditions, which necessarily result in benefit to employers as well. That, despite our proud boast of freedom, we hear in every industrial community men shouting aloud that organized workingmen are bands of anarchists, etc. ; that their effect upon business interests are disastrous. They subsidise the press and in many cases influence the pulpit to declaim against them. Even in this Queen City of ours such narrow minded individuals are to be found.

There are employers who make use of their power, over the necessities of their employees, to discourage and even prohibit their employees being connected with their trade union despite the fact that abundant evidence has been given by employers themselves, among whom we might mention Sir James Brassy, one of the largest employers of Great Britain, that the union man was the most skilful and most profitable. Some employers claim the right to discharge at will, as mood dictates, any of their employees, claiming to be justified in employing whom they chose, without regard to long and faithful service, during which time his

little all has been invested, and to have to leave to seek employment elsewhere means so much, and often in consideration of which he has perforce to submit to the arbitrary conduct of the employer. A man sells his time, not his soul or his rights, as a citizen. Business men, merchants, manufacturers, lawyers, doctors, ministers of the gospel, capitalists, brokers, are banded together for protection against competition with each other, and to secure by united action what they term justice. Can a physician receive recognition without a certificate from the College of Medicine? Did you ever hear of a lawyer not a member of the Bar Association, being referred to as any other than a shyster? Ministers of the Holy Scriptures have their associations, synods, conferences, etc., and are governed thereby. Manufacturers form trusts and regulate the prices of goods to suit themselves, in fact any man without a CLEAR WORKING CARD is usually short lived in any community, no matter what his trade, business, profession or religion. Any improvement that has been made in the condition of workingmen has been gained solely through organization and not by any reason of philanthropic employers. Let our motto be unfurled to the world, it is a grand and glorious one: AN INJURY TO ONE IS THE CONCERN OF ALL. By organization we have gained shorter hours of labor, higher wages, a brighter mentality and a better service to all.



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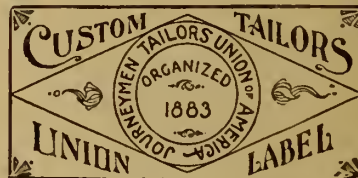
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❧ REMINISCENCES ❧

As an organization the Bookbinders of Toronto has had a somewhat checkered career. We will endeavor to call upon our memory to give a short historical retrospect of their various associations during the last thirty years. About 1868, or early in '69, a union was formed by the few bookbinders then in the city. They carried it along in a quiet, sociable way, nothing of any note occurring to mar their peaceful life. In 1870 our business was extended by the inauguration of a publishing house by James Campbell and Son, running in connection with the well-known Scotch firm of Nelson & Sons. This new business to Toronto brought in its train a large number of old country bookbinders, they coming from Scotland, England and Ireland. This new coterie to our trade were not here very long before the trade union ideas of the old land began to assert itself through these men's arrival and before the close of 1871 a strong union of bookbinders manifested itself and asserted itself with no uncertain sound through its representatives to the then central body, the Trades Assembly.

There had been gradually growing in the printing and book-binding industries a sentiment in favor of shortening the hours of the work-day, and as a result early in '72 a demand was made by

the Typographical Union and the Bookbinders Union of their employees for a nine hour work day, or 54 hours a week, to be apportioned through the week as mutual convenience determined. This met with a strenuous opposition from the employers who formed an association to combat the efforts of the two unions in question. Negotiations continued on until March of '72 but no arrangement could be made satisfactory. Well does the writer remember a meeting in the old Temperance Hall, on a certain Saturday evening, that lasted into the "wee sma' hours" of the Sabbath. Excitement was intense, all being eager for the fray. It was finally agreed to give the bosses another chance for the ensuing week, but all anticipation was brought to a climax on the following Monday by a coup of the Employers Association who also had been active on the Saturday as was shown by a notice being put up in all the binderies on Monday morning to the effect that the hours of the establishment would be 57 (the then prevailing system) per week, all not wishing to accede to this arrangement could consider their services dispensed with. Deep and low where the mutterings that went through the trade that morning. Albeit the boys met at noon and then and there agreed to let the fight go on; and on she went, and for 16 long weeks the boys kept the fight up. Many interesting incidents could be

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recounted of that time ; the generous response to the call for assistance exceeded by far all anticipation. Like all organizations of frail man we of course encountered a share of duplicity and treachery, but in the aggregate the fealty of the boys to each other will stand fair comparison with similar fights. But we must pass on ; the result was a compromise, and 56 hours per week settled upon as the week of the future. The strike had wrought other changes not looked for. Work that had been diverted from the city as a result of the strike did not return, and many of the boys had to seek afar for a job. Unfortunately for the union, it was its earnest members that had been driven away. The union lasted for awhile, but finally succumbed to the inevitable. For a few years the bookbinders were without organization, despite the efforts of a few to institute another. Finally in '78, or thereabout, sufficient interest manifested itself to start a benevolent association, the term union creating some fears in the minds of many. The advantage of the spirit abroad for organization of some kind was grasped at by those with the old idea of unionism, hoping in time to direct the boys again in the right path. This continued with good success until '86 when the Knight of Labor boom struck us. As a trade assembly of the K. of L. was nearer to the trade union idea than the then existing association it was gladly hailed by those who had long been looking for some way of directing the trade back into the fold of unionism.

We sailed along under our new banner very successfully, the broad tenets of the Order of the K. of L. doing much to develop consideration of those economic principles of justice and

utility that heretofore we had been strangers to. The Order of the Knights of Labor has sown seeds of thought on this vast continent that will, no matter what name organizations of labor bear, continue to fructify and expand and unfold the mentality and intellect of the masses as no other organization has ever done. Whether the Order of the Knights of Labor as an order lives or dies, its seed is planted in the hearts and minds of men and women and will grow despite all the chicanery and scheming of designers who have crept into its fold. Time rolled on and the bookbinders had managed, under the banner of the K. of L., to still further reduce the work week, quitting at 12 o'clock on Saturday instead of 1 o'clock. We had now been an assembly of the K. of L. for about six years when our attention was called to the formation of an international union of our calling in the city of Boston, U.S., and, by the way, we would like to remark here that the effect of the teachings of the K. of L. was manifesting itself in the growth of the international idea of organization. The old local union was giving way to the broader and more comprehensive union. Men were beginning to realize that effective co-operation of interests must be extended not to localities but to continents, that the interests of success or failure of the wage-earners to obtain recognition of his rights reflected upon not only his own town or city but other places, and the failure in one place was used as the lever by the capitalist in other places ; or, in other words, the recognition by labor of that grand humane principle declared by the K. of L., "THAT AN INJURY TO ONE IS THE CONCERN OF ALL."

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Reminiscences—*Continued*

In 1894 the Toronto bookbinders became a part of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders of North America. The efforts of the international union has been and are now being directed to the establishment of the eight-hour day. To this agitation Toronto has contributed considerable. They have sacrificed the personal loss of three hours wages per week, and now work but 52 hours. There are some among us who object to this loss, failing to understand the economic truth that experience and history teaches—that shorter hours of labor inevitably lead

to higher wages. However, we will get there in time. With a united front the Toronto bookbinders could obtain the eight-hour day for the asking.

The International Convention meets in our city this week, and from the consideration of this short-hour question that will be given it by the delegates much is expected and hoped for. We trust that the deductions drawn and the conclusions formed will lead to intelligent action such as will give impetus (without arbitrary disturbance) towards the goal desired.

❁ ❁ FINIS ❁ ❁

AND now our task is done. We have labored to present to our fellow workers a few of our principles and actuating motives underlying the labor movement. The logical deduction in the last analysis of social and labor reform is THE ABOLITION OF POVERTY from our midst; to obtain for every human being an equal opportunity to enjoy (as our friends to the south of us put it "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," or as the declaration of the Knights of Labor say, "an opportunity to share in the gains and honors of advancing civilization.")

Poverty is the greatest curse that besets our common humanity. The fear of it makes man forget all the attributes of that divine message delivered nearly nineteen hundred years ago on the mount, "do unto others as you would have other do unto you," to develop. Man's humanity is our mission. This souvenir

is a small contribution to that end. The progress is slow and often discouraging. We feel that there is hope, much hope, in the fact that men of different nations are meeting together occasionally. As our international union is meeting with us now the work of destruction of prejudices and misconceptions of our relations to each other must go on before any real construction of permanent reform is effected. While the capitalistic manipulation of one nation can set the prejudices of the masses against those of another nation, attention to human interests are diverted into channels for class interests, let us with all our energy, honesty of purpose, intellect and ability, labor to the establishment of a UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD. With these few remarks we make our bow and remain,

Fraternally yours,

THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE

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